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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. NO. 8.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA IS ARMING.

War Between the Czar and Sultan Imminent.

The Black Sea and the Dardanelles to be Seized.

LETTER FROM BISMARCK.

MEANS AND CONDITIONS OF PEACE

THE POPE NOT IN ROME.

Germany Has a Hand in a General Uprising in Algiers.

Siege of Toul, Thionville, Metz and Strasburg.

Sorties by the Besieged of Frequent Occurrence.

The Prussians Gain Command of the Southern Part of Paris.

They Will Not Try to Besiege St. Denis.

Denial of the Reported "Red" Revolution at Lyons.

Terrible Famine in Alsace and Lorraine.

The People Ask Peace at Any Price.

Horrible Affair at Strasburg.

200 People Burned to Death in a Theater.

The People of Sevres ask for Prussian Protection.

Prussian Repulse at Toul Complete.

The Siege Raised and Troops Gone to Paris.

ENGLAND.

The Occupation of Rome—Removing the Capital.

Special to the Tribune.]

The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Florence, the 21st instant: A courier has arrived from the correspondent with the Italian army. He entered Rome with the assaulting column. There were four killed and thirty wounded. The Papal troops neld a strong position for ten minutes after the assault, while the flag was received in token of surrender, then came a deputation from the Diplomatic corps in their own carriages, escorted by the Pope's dragoons, and capitulation was arranged without further bloodshed. The Swiss Guards and Papalini laid down their arms and are to be sent home. Great preparations are being made at Florence for the transfer of the capital. Massimi is well treated. An amnesty is expected.

The Internal Condition of France.

LONDON, September 22.—A *Tribune* correspondent has arrived from Lyons and Tours, and furnishes an important account of the internal condition of France. The reported insurrection at Lyons against the Paris Government is not true. Our correspondent left Lyons on Sunday morning, after spending several days there. The municipal election was held on the 16th inst., and it returned a majority of the Independent Committee to the Council. They are mostly members of the International Workingmen's Assembly, who fly a red flag. They distrust Trochu and Favre, but do not reject the National Government. The town was quiet, except the incessant cannon practice. The whole male population was armed generally with muzzle-loading smooth-bore guns. Most of the battalion carried no flag. A few have tri-colors, but they associate amicably with the others. Five thousand men from the Rhone Valley were throwing up earthworks. Lyons is resolved to resist, if attacked. There were about forty thousand regulars in the city, mostly young volunteers, or old soldiers who have returned to the service. It will be some weeks before the former can be made soldiers. The troops from Algerian depots were concentrated at Lyons. In Maulins, Nevirne, Roreges and Tours there were about ten thousand of these men.

Algerian Troubles.

I traveled with a General, coming from Oran, who assured me that matters were serious in Algeria. A rising of the Spanish and Italian colonists at Oran, had been crushed with loss. Papers found showed that Prussia was concerned in the affair. The Foreign Legion, containing many Germans, had mutinied. The Arabs blockading the frontier towns captured several trains loaded with powder, flour and oats.

Scenes of Travel in Arming France.

We passed train after train of the Northern Mobile Guards going South to join the army, those from the towns wearing red, and those from the country, tri-color cockades. Train after train of people drawn by locomotives belonging to the Northern and Western lines and going south for safety. Reaching Varness, we discovered that the Mobile Guards of Maulins, St. Germain, Les Fosses and the country between, were under orders to leave for Africa this day to free the few regular troops still within the colony. At Vierzon, where we stopped four hours, in the middle of the night, we were halted every one hundred yards by sentinels of the National guard. Every hour, a patrol with officers and lantern in due form, went round the town. The men were all together in plain clothes, armed with muzzle-loading cavalry carbines.

The Plan for Defending France.

At Tours I learned from excellent sources, the French plan for national defense. All the Mobiles and young regulars, now scattered among the southern towns, are to be concentrated in some one of them. No open town is to be defended in the north, but the fortified places of Lille, Abbeville, Dunkirk, Calais, Cherbourg, St. Omer, Valenciennes and Brest are prepared to stand a siege. Auxy, which has an exceedingly strong fort on the hill, is being strengthened with lines like those at Lyons, but the town is to be abandoned to the enemy. The southern army, when concentrated, is to wait to gain every possible moment for drill, but when one of the great outer forts of Paris has been taken, and the bombardment of the town commences, the army marches north against the Prussians. As to military preparations in general, there is an abundance of men. Small arms are very scarce and there is great difficulty in getting even smooth-bore muzzle-loaders. Further supplies are expected shortly from England and elsewhere. Ammunition is still more scarce. Cavalry and artillery are nearly extinct. All hope of providing either in time for the operations affecting Paris.

From Tours I came straight through by Limours, Rouen and Amiens, to Calais. The French expect that the Prussians will march from Beauvois upon Rouen and Amiens, and so cut off northeastern France. The mails will soon be sent by Cherbourg, instead of Havre. It will, however, be just as easy for the Prussians to march from Rambouillet upon Alencon, and so cut off the whole northern from Central and Southern France. St. Malobalone would remain open for the London mails.

Official Report from Favre's Interview.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin, September 22, that official advices from headquarters report that Jules Favre was pressed to the point considered by him as whether the Constituent Assembly about to be chosen, could be relied on to recognize a treaty, made with the Favre Government. Favre is understood to offer as the basis of negotiation the cession east of the war, the demolition of the fortifications of Metz and Strasburg and the surrender of part of the French fleet.

Italy Robbing France of the Savior of Italy.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Florence writes, September 18, that Garibaldi writes that he has received no answer from the French Government, and that "the authority or sense, which calls itself the Italian Government keeps me a prisoner." He has neither been allowed to leave Caprera nor to receive any message. The Italian Government, upon being questioned, answered that, owing to their neutrality, they have refused to consent to Garibaldi's departure. When Favre offered a French frigate, the Italian Government replied that they deemed such an act direct hostility. The Prefect of Lyons telegraphs: "We await Garibaldi. Enthusiastic continues. Will be come?" This telegram was stopped. The Government would be glad to get rid of Garibaldi, but they dare not offend Prussia. The French Minister telegraphed: "If we can get him, we are saved; if not, we shall do what we can."

Prussian Successes.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin telegraphs on Thursday evening that the official statement of the military situation, declares that the investment of Paris is completed to the full extent deemed requisite for strategical purposes. The troops while marching to be assigned to position, met with no resistance, except on the South side of the city. The attempted defense in the open field was completely frustrated by the defeat of Gen. Vinoy's division on the 19th.

The Sieges of Toul, Thionville, Metz and Strasburg.

The bombardment of Toul has been energetically continued since the 10th of September by incessant firing from heavy siege guns. The railway from Frouard, which turns Toul, approaches completion. The corps investing Thionville are greatly molested by daily sorties from the fortifications and attacks by the French troops. At Metz there has occurred a sortie, made by a French corps along the Strasburg turnpike. The engagement lasted only a few hours and ended at dusk, the Prussians occupying the Chateau Mary Chant. At Strasburg, the taking of lunettes 52 and 53 secures the successful running of saralleles, for the storming of the inner fortifications and the final capture of the city. No French vessels remain in the Baltic.

The *Tribune* correspondent before Strasburg 18th inst., writes that the fire of the Germans is maintained with perfect regularity and increasing force. The reply of the French is intermittent. Some times furious and seldom harmful. Their shells are defective, one-third of them bursting in the air. Their supply of fuses is deficient, and eighty thousand of them were recently captured. On the Rhine all efforts to drain the moats failed. The heavy rains keep them full. Nevertheless, the place could be taken any day, by a determined assault, but Werder's instructions still obliged him to postpone it. The Germans complain because the inhabitants were allowed to leave, thus prolonging the defense. Beef in the city is five francs per pound; horse flesh, two francs; and vegetables are not known. Salt is exceedingly scarce. Much information as to the internal condition of Strasburg is brought by persons leaving under a safe conduct with a flag of truce delegation. The latter refuse to receive the poor, but welcome the rich emigrants.

Affairs in Alsace—Peace at any Price.

The Francs-Tireurs in Alsace have been scattered by Uhlans. The whole province is now regularly occupied and Schlestal and one or two other places are expected to be. The people of Alsace are anxious for peace on any terms. They have been cut off six weeks from all communication outside, no letters having been sent or received.

Capture of Uhlans and Arrival from Paris.

A *Tribune* bearer of dispatches reached London Thursday midnight, having left Paris Tuesday afternoon. He reports that all egress from the city is positively prohibited by the French and that the Germans equally refuse the necessity for better and more material guarantees against a new attack by France, and especially upon the States of South Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden, hence the need on the part of Germany of possessing those fortresses which are now a perpetual menace.

In the second note Bismarck repudiates all idea of German intervention for the reorganization of France, but says: If Strasburg and Metz remain in French hands they will be the offensive of France over powers defensive of Germany. The material guarantees alone will give peace, while France, retaining those places, will always consider them as enabling her to chose her own time for a renewal of hostilities. German asks only passive strength to resist such attacks.

The Germans Foraging.

The latest information from Paris states that the Prussians are occupying Mantes, twenty-nine miles northwest of Paris, and are engaged in foraging upon the inhabitants of the country adjacent. Heavy requisitions are being constantly made upon the citizens for supplies of all kinds.

A German Victory.

The garrison at Sevres, midway between Versailles and Paris, consisting of two thousand Garde Mobile, was captured by the Prussians to-day. The Mobiles and their fleet with great determination at first, but were overpowered by a superior force of Prussians and compelled to surrender.

Terrible Famine in Alsace and Lorraine.

Information received through Prussian sources this evening, states that a terrible famine is spreading among all classes in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The people have been so impoverished and stripped by forays and stragglers from both armies, that nothing now remains, and the greatest suffering and misery ensues. The German Commissioners of Alsace and Lorraine have notified the French inhabitants that all duties and the import tariff are abolished, in view of the probable annexation of these provinces to the Confederation, and for the purpose of trying to avert the dreadful scourge of famine.

The Prussian Guns Command the Southern Part of Paris.

LONDON, September 23.—The Prusstian guns at Sceux now command the southern part of Paris. The Prussian Parcs, Depots, &c., near the northern boundaries, as so much time would have been lost in carrying it.

Railroad Completely Around Paris.

The railroad is finished around the Paris fortifications.

Defending Lille by Floods of Water.

An arrangement is made at Lille whereby a complete inundation surrounding the city will be effected in twelve hours. This means of defense will be resorted to on the approach of the Prussians.

Burning Grain.

Large quantities of grain, which had been collected around Paris, were recently burned to prevent them from falling in the hands of the Prussians.

Dourdan Occupied.

The Prussians have occupied Dourdan, eighteen miles southwest of Versailles.

No Prussians

Are reported anywhere within the department of the Aube.

Thiers.

Before leaving for Vienna, passed the night with Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister.

Fugitive Jam.

The road from Paris to Orleans is gorged with all sorts of vehicles, mainly loaded with effects of Paris refugees.

News from Metz.

The siege of Metz has become a mere blockade.

Uhlans to be Captured.

The safety of Tours threatens Uhlans at Orleans and Bioles.

War Between Russia and Turkey Imminent.

LONDON, September 23, 6 P. M.—A Berlin telegram to be read cautiously, has the following startling intelligence: There is a motion to seize the Black Sea and probably the Dardanelles; war between the Czar and the Sultan is imminent.

Prussians Caught in a Bad Place.

LONDON, September 24.—The Prussians in lunette No. 52, at Strasburg, which had been abandoned by the French, became the objects of a terrible fire. Many German lives were lost, including commander Quitzow.

American Sympathy.

The *Times* to-day says the proclamation of the French Republic turned American sympathy to the French side, but the attitude of the Republican nor Democratic party is sacrificing the German vote to this sentiment.

The War and the Cause of Humanity.

Jacob Bright, Member of Parliament for Manchester, last evening made a speech to his constituents, taking a roseate view of the war and its results, especially as regards humanity.

Ships Run the Blockade.

LONDON, September 24.—Notwithstanding the blockade of the Baltic ports, forty-four ships have entered Sellinemunde since September 5d.

Palikao with Napoleon—Benedetti at Brussels.

Palikao is with the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. Count Benedetti is at Brussels, where the Princess Mathilde is at the Grand Hotel.

All Discipline Vanished at Paris.

Reports from Versailles, Sept. 20, confirm, say that all discipline is vanishing at Paris. The soldiers are mutinous, and in some cases have shot their officers.

Ulrich Refuses to Surrender Strasburg but Soldiers and Citizens Object.

The Manchester *Examiner* says that General Ulrich, commanding at Strasburg, is strongly inclined to surrender the city, but the wounded soldiers and citizens are unanimously opposed to it. The Germans have captured the armed Lunette 53, between the 52d and the morters. Other batteries have been erected on the heights. The German loss on Thursday was one officer and seven men killed, and four officers and thirty-seven wounded.

Prussian Repulse at Toul Confirmed—The Siege Raised.

LONDON, September 22.—A special correspondent to the *World* from Toul, reports a full confirmation of the report that the Prussians were repulsed before Toul on Monday night. The Prussian attack was general and made in two columns, one from the line of the Meuse and the other from the line of the Moselle. The fighting was very severe. The fire of the garrison was sustained and irresistible, particularly at the Moselle gate, and the loss of the Prussians so severe, that with daybreak they were in full retreat on all sides. Active pursuit was not attempted in great numbers, and it is proposed to shoot them, or, at least, make a good example in the Champs de Mars. The young Mobiles did better. They stood their ground gallantly, and after all that the army of Ducrat has returned behind the forts, and General Trochu falls back upon his original idea of defending Paris by itself.

The Feeling in Paris.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 23.—Louis Blanc writes on the 19th from Paris: They have been fighting to-day all round Paris, with alternations of success and disadvantage. The city is full of confidence and yet calm. The defensive, was at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of European peace is to be feared. After having fought for liberty among us, which for four years by our care and by restraining the feelings of our national representatives, so long imposed by France, we had prevented, we mean now, for our future safety, to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which we must have for our defense. Nobody will be able to accuse us of a want of moderatim if we insist on this just demand. Your Excellency will make the news your own, and advocate them in discussions. (Signed) BISMARCK.

The above is a circular to the North German representatives abroad.

FRANCE.

Troops to be Called into Paris

PARIS, September 24.—it is said that General Trochu intends to call into Paris all troops which are now outside, and not engaged in scouting.

Inauguration of the Struggle for Paris.

The heavy guns of Fort Ivry did great harm to the Prussians massed in the woods. The French losses are not yet published, but are reported as inconsiderable. The infantry fight and San Cruz, but no important advantages were gained by either party.

HAVANA, September 23.—The vomito is not raging as much as usual this month, in consequence of the year. It prevails to a considerable extent among the seamen in the harbor, but slightly among the troops. The Board of Health and physicians report cholera decreasing. The mortality among the troops during the month of August was small, but there were many deaths among British seamen and coastal vessels.

Fatal Accident at Salem, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, O., September 23, 1870.

Last evening a man named Judson Callahan, employed at the Salem planing mill and flash factory, was almost instantly killed. He was engaged in shifting the belt on the main shaft, and was using a stick to move the belt on the pulley, when the stick was struck by the belt, and thrown with great force into his heart, killing him instantly. The deceased was a young married man.

Elected Delegate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 23, 1870.

Hon. B. Burns has been elected by the City Council to represent this city in the Southern Ohio Republican Convention, to be held October 4th, in Cincinnati.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TTHS

EVERY one that buys Pier, Dannais & Co.'s Ale, pronounces it a prime article. No one ever complains of the quality of ale made at the Oregon Brewery.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TTHS

MARRIED:

McCAMMON—McKNIGHT—On the 22d inst. by the Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, of Philadelphia, to SUE E., daughter of William McKnight, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

SNYDER—On Thursday, September 22, at 1:10 o'clock P. M. MR. JACOB SNYDER, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner Penn and Washington avenue, Allegheny on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Greensburg papers please copy.

WILSON—On Thursday, September 22, of dropsy, MR. SAMUEL WILSON, SR., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 205 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BURNHAM—At Hazelwood, Thursday afternoon, ANNA M. H. BURNHAM, only daughter of the late Reuben Burnham of Allegheny city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMPSON—At his residence No. 217 Robinson street, Allegheny, on Friday evening, Mr. FRANK SIMPSON, aged 23 years and 6 months.

His remains will be conveyed on SATURDAY, at 2:13 P. M., from the Allegheny depot for interment at New Castle, Pa.

RELIGIOUS.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Third avenue and Grant street. W. N. VAN DE MARK Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. The Centenary Convention Sunday School at 12 M. Seats free and welcome to all.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. E. Y. GARRETSON Pastor. Public services MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. SESSION ROOM, corner of Locust and Federal streets, Allegheny, entrance on Federal street. "HEAVENLY MINDEDNESS." In the Evening, "Christ knocking at the door." Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH (General Synod), Ninth street, between Penn and Wood streets. Pastor, Rev. Ingwer Lenker. Services regularly hereafter. Preaching SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Friends of the Congregation and Public cordially invited.

LECTURE.—REV. WM. D. WALLACE, County Derry, Ireland, will deliver a LECTURE IN SECOND U. P. CHURCH, (Rev. T. Hanna's), sixth avenue, MONDAY EVENING, September 26, at 7½ o'clock precisely.—Ireland: Its Past, Present and Future." Tickets, 25 cents.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box No. 39. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—DRIVER—GOOD DRIVER. Apply at No. 6 Market street.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—AN AS-SISTANT Bookkeeper. Address with real name and address, Bookkeeper, Commercial office.

WANTED—AGENT—BY ONE OF THE oldest established Life Insurance Companies, a first-class man who has reputation and energy and wishes to make it a business. Address Postoffice Box 871, New York.

WANTED—BROOM MAKERS—THREE good hands and two Sewers. None but first-class workmen need apply. JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer, 253 Liberty street.

WANTED—WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER—One who thoroughly understands his business can have a permanent situation by addressing D. COUCH, Noblestown, Pa. Good reference required. For further information, call on T. HARE & BRO., 135 Wood st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL Thousand Acres of first class Lauderdale, Missouri and Kansas—and some money, for City Property. I wish to buy a House valued at $2,000, rent for $3,500, and one for $5,500. Call immediately at 96½ Fourth Avenue. J. C. HILTON. tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—SEVERAL Girls who want Laboring Farm Work, Several Girls are wanted for city and country. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. apr THOMAS E. PETTIT, 170 Smithfield st.

WANTED—TRUNK MAKERS—TEN good Trunk Makers immediately, at JOSEPH LIEBLER'S, 102 Wood street. tf

PERSONAL.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL Men who can give good reference as to ability and industry to act as Agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines on a salary in this city or in other territory. To Men who prefer working in the country we will furnish a Horse Wagon, Harness and general outfit. No capital required. Call on or address W. M. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTSS*

WANTED—CANVASSERS—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS, ATTENTION—A first class Man of experience and reliability, residing in and well acquainted with the Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh, to solicit Advertisements for the most substantial and reliable medium ever issued. Permanent employment and a desirable situation is open to the right man. Apply by letter, with references, to Colton's Atlas Advertising Co., 106 Library street, Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

BOARDING — WANTED — BOARDERS at No. 18 Wylie street. Room for gentleman and wife. None but respectable parties desired.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDING, for a gentleman and wife desiring furnished apartments with Board, in a private family, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny county. Terms to consideration if a desirable place can be obtained. References given and required. Address W. W., Commercial office.

LOST:

LOST—WATCH—$40 00 REWARD.—LOST on Thursday evening, September 22d, a Gold Hunting Case Lepine Watch, English make, No. 14,678 or 47,870. Supposed to be lost between No. 115 Federal and 145 Rebecca street, Allegheny. The above reward will be paid if left at either of the above places, or at BARTBERGER'S Jewelry Store, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. G. FREEGORN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IRON MEN.—THOMAS & SONS, OF Philadelphia, on October 4th next, will sell at public sale 1,600 A. res valuable Iron and Coal Lands, near railroad and Connellsville, Pa.

RETAIL DRUG STORE IN ALLEGHENY for sale old established and very profitable business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire of B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., No. 76 Wood street.

COAL WORKS FOR LEASE ON REASONABLE terms. situate in Westmoreland county, near Webster, on the Monongahela river, in the Pittsburgh Railway and Tippie in good running order. Also for sale the Mules, Pit Cars, &c. For further particulars apply on the premises, at Fortytown Landing. JACOB TOMER. ws*

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE PATENTEE of a thoroughly successful Reaper, Self-Rake, Hand-Rake and Mower now on hand, very simple, light, durable and economical in its construction, successfully tested for four years, wishes to lease to some good company the right to manufacture for a large portion of the United States, on a Royalty. For further information address Lock Box 147, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, Lear Oven, Grinding and Polishing Machinery, 10 pot Fire Clay Crucibles, a good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shops. Good custom and trade connection. For terms apply to the city address JOSEPH CROOKS, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO INVEST FOR different parties from $15,000 to $25,000 in sums of $1,500 and upwards. This money will be loaned on Real Estate security, on Property located in these cities or Allegheny county, or on Government, State, Municipal Railroad Bonds as may be agreed upon. Interest. JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A LARGE THIRD story Front Room, suitable for lodgers. Apply at 279 Penn street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A LARGE, WELL furnished Room, with Board, if desired, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, at No. 150 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE of 6 Rooms and large Kitchen, situated corner of Clark and Logan streets; Gas throughout and Water in Kitchen. Inquire of K. A. BURKE, Photographer, 69 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—STORE—UNTIL APRIL 1, 1871, possession given on October 1st. Apply on premises, No. 70 Wood street.

FOR RENT—TWO ELEGANT FURNISHED Front Rooms on second floor, within five minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address, with reference, Box 714. Commercial office.

FOR RENT—FOUR STORY BRICK House, 33½ Liberty street. Possession given on October 1st. Inquire of JAMES MILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Fifth Ward, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR RENT—FOUR STORY BRICK House, 33½ Liberty street. Possession given on October 1st. Inquire of JAMES MILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Fifth Ward, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE Brick House, in Highland Park, East Liberty seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is in good repair, and contains 10 rooms and a bath room. Handsome Lawn in front. Vegetable Garden in rear of. Fruit trees and shrubbery of Grapes, &c. Lot 90 feet front by 200 deep; has on it a convenient wash house and good cistern. Rent, $20 per month. Possession can be had immediately. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—10,000 POUNDS PRIME Leaf Lard, rendered in Leaf. Also, 10,000 pounds for sale at lowest market prices, by AEKSE OWENS, 23 and 25 Diamond.

FOR SALE—ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, an elegant Frame Dwelling, containing 11 Rooms and an unusually large and fine Cellar, with one acre of ground, fruit and other trees. Attached it is located on the corner of Bertha and High streets, and commands a fine view of the Inclined Plane, and within twenty minutes of the city Postoffice. The view embraces the Point, the Rivers, Allegheny and surrounding country is unsurpassed. For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES PARKER, Real Estate Agent, 93 Diamond street, or his residence, High street, Mount Washington. tf

FOR SALE—BOILERS—THREE 24 feet long, 36 inches diameter, and two 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter, made by JACKSON, No. 13 Third (formerly Marbury) street.

FOR ROLLING MILLS—MILL GREASE and Tallow of a superior quality, always on hand and for sale by P. KELLER & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—BELTING, HOSE—PURE Gum Belting and Suction Hose, a. HARTLEY McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield st. s

EXTRA NO. 2 LARD OIL—A VERY superior quality No. 2 Lard Oil now pressing by P. SCHOENBERGER CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

PROFITABLE AND SAFE—PERSONS wishing to invest their Money profitably and safely, I offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers, the following prime Dividend Securities: Allegheny Valley Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds; Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Stock, and the Stocks of all the Railroads centering in Philadelphia and Reading, 10 per cent. Dividend Stock, and other first-class investment. JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND 2d hand; all kinds for both iron and Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Shafting, &c. Call on or address, with stamps, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 127 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—1 New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 50 horse-power. Now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES MILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Fifth Ward, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—FROM 300 to 1,000 Acres of Coal with 42 Acres of surface, fronting on the Monongahela river, one-half mile below Wickliffe, Allegheny county, Pa. Also, 400 Acres of the best improvements will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to Hon. J. K. JOHNKIRK, of Elizabeth, T. B. YANKIRK, of McKeesport, D. YANKIRK, of West Newton, or Wm. K. YANKIRK, of Greenock.

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES — FARMS, Houses, Lots, City and Country Resid nces, Country Seats, Mills, Manufacturing Sites, and the greatest variety of Real Estate in the market. Call and see the "Register."

	Price.
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland co., Pa.	$42 50
Grist Mill and 27 Acres, Ohio	5,500
Manufacturing Site, Beaver county, Pa.	6,000
House and Lot, city	3,500
House and Lot, Beaver county, Pa.	3,500
Country Residence, Rochester, Pa.	3,500
Stock Farm, Indiana county, Pa.	$45 per acre.
250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee	1,200
Farm, 80 Acres, Columbiana county, O.	3,200
Farm, 106 Acres, Columbiana county, O.	10,000
Grist Mill and 30 Acres, Trumbull co., O.	15,000
Farm, 214 Acres, Columbiana O.	15,000
Farm, 100 Acres, Beaver county, Pa.	$65 per acre.
Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory	12,000
Farm, 100 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	4,500
Farm, 100 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	9,000
County Residence, Greensburg, Pa.	9,500
Family Residence, Allegheny city	8,000
City Residence, Allegheny city	8,500
Planing Mill, Location, Armstrong co., Pa.	5,000
Farm, 63 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	6,500
Country Residence and Nursery	10,000
Manufacturing Site, city	60,000
Business and Dwelling Residence	40,000
Large Wooden Mill	40,000
Grist Mill and 31 Acres	8,000
Farm 50 Acres Armstrong county, Pa.	1,400
Farm, 100 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	11,000
Grist Mill, Columbiana county, Ohio	12,000
Farm, 100 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	9,000
Farm, 100 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa.	9,000
Farm, 116 Acres, Fayette county, Pa.	5,500
Country Village Store and Residence	2,700
Two Residences, Allegheny city	7,000
Farm, 121 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	12,000
Foundry and Fixtures, Middlebury, O.	9,000
Building Site, 2 Acres, Sewickley	6,500
Country Village Store, O.	3,500
Dwelling House and Store, Woods Run, Pa.	4,700
Two Lots, Allegheny, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	2,000
Houses and Lots, Allegheny city	5,500
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	10,000
Grist Mill, Lawrence county, Pa.	12,000
Planing Mill, Westmoreland county, Pa.	4,000
Farm, 100 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	30,000
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	7,500
Fine Fruit Farm, 90 Acres, Crawford co. Pa.	7,200
Farm, 150 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	9,000
Farm, 240 Acres, Cambria county, Pa.	5,000
Store and Dwelling, city	3,000
Distillery, Floating Mill, Saw Mill, Store, &c.	10,000
Planing Partnership, 535 Acres	25,000
Suburban Lot, Twenty-third ward, city	2,500
Two Acres very cheap, only	1,000
One Acre of Grapes, Allegheny city	3,000
Country Residence, Washington co., Pa.	8,000
Mills, Dwellings, 15 Acres, Lawrence co. Pa.	8,000
Manufacturing Opening, Ohio	9,500
Farm, 160 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	24,000
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	7,500
115 Acres of Coal, Panhandle Railroad	20,000
Cliff street, Residence, city	17,000
Farm, 125 Acres Lawrence county, Pa.	7,000
Coal Land, 100 Acres, Washington co., Pa.	10,000
Grist Mill and 18 Acres of Land, Westmoreland county	4,500
Farm, 90 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	7,000
Farm, 97 A. Cres, Ohio, etc., Ohio	10,000
Farm, 74 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio.	6,000
House and 3 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	4,500
280 Acres of Coal, Beaver county, Pa.	12,000
Saw Mill, Allegheny county, Pa.	8,000
Steamboat and Tow for sale or exchange	
Garden and Fruit Farm, 30 Acres	5,000
Farm, 180 Acres, Washington county, Pa.	25,500
Farm, 300 Acres, Fayette county, Pa.	4,000
Farm, 196 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	11,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	3,500
Residence Lot, Allegheny city	5,500
Foundry, Batesville, Ohio	8,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	4,000
Residence, one third of an Acre, city	9,000
Grist and Saw Mill, Allegheny county, Pa.	8,000
Farm, 197 Acres, Carroll county, Ohio	15,750

All of the above Properties will be found fully described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." We will take pleasure in supplying grads. All who will call for it, or we will send it by mail free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite Postoffice.

N. B.—This is but a partial list. Therefore, if you would "know all," get the Register, it will cost you nothing and may prove a fortune to you. d*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Additional Bounty for Soldiers.

Senator Morton's Commission as Minister to England Made Out—Curious Life Insurance Case—Soldiers Recalled from North Carolina, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1870.

Senator Morton's Commission Made Out.

Nearly all the morning papers having printed the announcement of the English Minister, the State Department concluded to let it be known, and sent formal notice of the appointment to the press about noon. On examination it appeared that wrong initials had been furnished, and a telegram to that effect soon reached the Department. Thereupon it became necessary to send a second communication to the press, correcting the first. The commission of Senator Morton has been made out.

Additional Bounty for Soldiers.

A late paragraph for the benefit of soldiers applying for pensions was an error. No bill was passed at the last session extending the time for such applications, but the time for filing claims for additional bounty was extended to next December. By law all who served two years are entitled to fifty dollars, and those who served three years one hundred dollars. Those who were disabled from wounds received in the line of duty are entitled to full bounty without regard to time.

A Curious Case

Has arisen between the heirs of the French Count who shot himself here a few days after Pharaoh committed suicide, and an insurance company. It seems that a short time before the Count shot himself, he insured his life in a company here that resist payment, because the policy was written after the fatal act. Very simple, light, durable and economical in its construction. Successfully tested for four years—wishes to lease to some good company the right to manufacture for a large portion of the United States, on a Royalty. For further information address Lock Box 147, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Afraid of "Yellow Jack."

Mahlon Chance, Consul at Nassau, now in the city, contemplates resigning if the prospect of yellow fever appearing at his post continues until November.

Soldiers Recalled from North Carolina.

Two companies of United States soldiers, sent from this city to aid Colonel Kirk's forces in North Carolina previous to the late election in that State, have been ordered back, and are expected to arrive this evening. Their loss during the campaign was one man, shot in the leg by a soldier of Kirk's command.

A Chicagoan in Trouble.

A man calling himself O'Cary, and professing to be a member of a firm in Chicago, Ill., was arrested in Alexandria last night upon a charge of being a suspicious character, and obtaining money under false pretenses. He was examined before Justice May, and committed for further examination.

WASHINGTON, September 23, 1870.

FLAMEN is wanted before the committee.

Captain Robert B. Wade, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science at the Missouri State University and placed in waiting orders.

CUBA.

**Successful Landing of the Salvador—The Expedition

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLES, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

At a meeting of the Reform Executive Committee held yesterday, the name of F. R. BRUNOT, as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, was withdrawn, and a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the nomination of the Hon. ENEZER McJUNKIN. We are pleased to be able to state that the Republican party is united on this nomination, and will give it hearty support. He is an able and upright man, devoted to the principles of the Republican party, and well deserving the suffrages of all its members. It will be remembered that the action of the Reform Convention in relation to the Twenty-third district was a recommendation of Mr. BRUNOT. It required the concurrent action of the other counties to make a full nomination.

Last fall the worthy Chairman of the "Regular" committee "bolted" the "Regular" nominee for Commissioner, and, with nearly eleven thousand other Republicans, supported the independent candidate. This year there is an enlarged effort making for Reform, not only in that office, but every other office to be filled. But we find the worthy Chairman engaged "whipping in" Republicans to the support of the Ring Masters' ticket. The mass of the voters, however, are not so unstable as to follow him, but will keep right ahead in support of what he taught them and labored for last fall—Reform for the general welfare, honesty and good morals.

It is given out in the "Regular" camp that Senator JOHN SCOTT will take the stump for their ticket in this county. In this town county Senator SCOTT is a ring breaker, and it is hardly probable that he will come here to aid that which he has done so much to destroy at home—ring rule. We might learn something from Senator SCOTT in the matter of Ring breaking, for it was he who headed the "bolt" against the "regular" ticket, and aided materially to bring out an independent ticket, whereby he risked much for himself. We venture to say that if he comes to Allegheny to speak in this campaign it will be in behalf of the Reform Movement.

It is only "Regular" for the Tax Payers of Allegheny to pay taxes which are every year increasing, and support any ticket the Ring Masters may dictate. It is "irregular" for them to make an effort to reduce the taxes by introducing Reform into the management of their affairs. As if to make sure of no change the Ring Masters have nominated a ticket selected entirely from under their own eye—Legislative, County and Congressional—giving the country districts nothing. The Ring Masters either feel that their power is perpetual as well as absolute, or they realize that this is their last chance, and intend to improve it to the last man and the last cent. To spoil their game it is only necessary to rally on the Reform Ticket.

It is understood that, in view of the changed aspect of the canvass in the Twenty-second district, whereby the contest has come to be between Major FREW and Mr. HOPKINS, some of the more discreet friends of General NEGLEY have suggested the propriety of his withdrawing from the field. Such a course would seem to be the only one General NEGLEY can pursue with credit to himself; otherwise his running will have the appearance of desiring to give the District to the Democrats. At the rate public sentiment has been developed during the past week, even with General NEGLEY in the field, the District will be carried for Major FREW. The only danger to be apprehended is in not heeding the suggestions of his friends by General NEGLEY. We entertain a hope that he will perceive the reasonableness of their suggestions, and that the only impediment to a complete union on Major FREW will be removed.

GOOD ADVICE BY A "REGULAR."

In his speech in Allegheny, Thursday evening, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., gave the Republicans of Allegheny county a piece of good advice, as follows:

"First I say as I have always said, *don't vote for a man you don't believe is a man of integrity. Take up your ticket and look at every name, and if you see a man there in whom you have not confidence, why if you can find a better man on any ticket scratch the bad man out and put the good one on.* I always said that to you at every election and I say so now."

This is precisely what the Reformers say. If the advice is followed, as we believe it will be, the Reform ticket will be substituted for the Regular ticket. In times past the Republicans of Allegheny have been in the habit of accepting Mr. MARSHALL as a preacher of sound doctrine, and they will take him at his word now. We hail him as an effective worker for the Reform cause.

"REGULAR" NOMINATIONS.

That the Reform Republican ticket is not the best, neither the masters of the Ring or any of its members have ever dared publicly deny. That each man on it is not an honest, worthy and capable Republican, is quite as undisputed by either Ring Master EBBETT or the aged and corrupt Ring Master at Harrisburg, who daily sends his commands to his followers in this city. The only objection given for opposition to the Reform ticket by CAMERON and his crew, is that it was not "regularly" nominated. That is, it did not go through the hands of the manipulators—the *markers*—the men capable of putting down five votes each when they only had one.

To pretend that *he* objects to a ticket simply because not *regularly* nominated is poking fun at one in earnest! CAMERON, the "regular!" This day he is plotting for the defeat of good men, *regularly* nominated by the party in different parts of the State, for no other reason than that neither he or his son can make merchandise of them next session at the State capital. His opposition to Governor GEARY—who was *regularly* nominated—is well known. True, Mr. CAMERON swore loyalty to the Governor and our cause last fall, but that was only putting his duplicity, treachery and deceit in a worse light.

The Reform Movement was inaugurated in Allegheny county because the organization of the party here was in the hands of a set of men who run the party to enrich themselves—and so bad had things become that either this course had to be resorted to or the party would have gone down. The money of the public has been so squandered—the mismanagement of our public servants has been so outrageous, that taxes are becoming too onerous to bear. All this because the puppets here obeyed the commands of their master in Harrisburg, who is not interested a dollar in our city or county, and who does not bear one cent as his share of the burdens.

The success of the Reform ticket will not only be the success of the Republican party, but its preservation and building up. The Ring reduced our majority from 11,000 to but little ever one-third that of last year, for no other reason than that their master did not like the Gubernatorial candidate, and found he could not use him. The vote this year will show that they polled last fall their full strength. All that is *regular* and fair in politics will be served by the success of our ticket. It was nominated to win, and none feel that it will stronger than the Ring. Let them howl while it is yet day. Their night is near at hand. All good men will rejoice at their overthrow.

OUR TAXES.

Ten Mills in 1864---Sixteen Mills in 1869.

County Expenses $293,412 71 in 1864--- $662,396 44 in 1868

Why This Enormous Increase?

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Way the Rings Live off the People.

Some of the Beauties of Special Legislation

STARTLING FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Previous to 1865, the affairs of Allegheny county had been placed in good shape, and everything was working smoothly and economically. Up till that date, a levy of ten mills covered all expenditures, including interest, and the Sinking Fund for the retirement of the railroad bonds was gradually increasing. The finances of the county, under careful management, had been brought into some system, and redeemed from the almost inextricable confusion in which the railroad bond litigation left them. The taxpayers began to see the end, and hoped that in a very short time taxation would be reduced almost one half. But while the people were waiting for the "good time coming," the eyes of the Jobbers were turned upon the treasury. The financial affairs were becoming too "easy;" and the Ring Managers saw that their time to strike had come. But the reckless system of financial management which existed at the time the railroad indebtedness was contracted, had been changed, and the treasury was more closely guarded than before. It could not be so readily reached through Grand Juries, County Commissioners and Auditors. But the Ring was equal to the occasion, and the treasury was attacked through *special legislation*—that most baneful and pernicious system, which is fast dragging us to bankruptcy and ruin. In 1865, these extraordinary special expenditures began, and have been swelling enormously ever since.

Below we give tables compiled from the annual reports of the County Controller, HENRY LAMBERT, Esq., which we wish every taxpayer in the county to examine. They are for a period of six years, and show the rapid increase of taxation during that period, which increase is the result mainly of the *corrupt and pernicious practice of special legislation, inaugurated under the management of cliques and Rings for the benefit of office holders and private speculators:*

ORDINARY COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

		Increase.
1864	$167,150 34	
1865	129,042 08	21,882 74
1866	155,115 64	26,073 56
1867	172,807 80	17,780 16
1868	195,260 87	23,365 07
1869	195,383 32	Decrease.

The total increase in the ordinary expenses since 1864 is $88,222 98.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES SINCE 1864.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Funded debt paid	$16,057 50	$18,236 50	$7,726 00	$32,250 00	$72,600 00	$27,250 00
Railroad Indebtedness	139,514 17	139,508 02	143,658 38	152,093 22	129,501 18	
Interest on Bounty Bonds	4,660 50	5,439 30	4,377 00	9,855 01	7,042 50	1,566 75
Surplus Fund						
Annual Sinking Fund	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
Commonwealth of Penn'a	3,721 20	887 74				
County Expenses	107,120 24	130,042 08	135,115 64	147,807 80	195,260 87	195,383 32
County Workhouse						
Improvement Expenditures for Court House and Jail						
Total	$295,073 61	$319,113 64	$315,876 02	$367,006 03	$429,454 55	$249,200 07

* These amounts include interest on Workhouse bonds.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows the total expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, with the amount of increase annually:

	Total Expenditures.	Increase.
1864	$295,410 71	
1865	318,311 82	$ 21,899 11
1866	378,309 02	59,997 20
1867	427,810 03	49,501 01
1868	602,396 44	174,586 41
1869	512,154 09	Decrease.

The total increase, from 1864 to 1868, inclusive, a period of five years, was $308,985 73—or more than double. Hence the necessity for increasing the millage from *ten* to *sixteen* mills.

In regard to the decrease for 1869, compared with the expenditures of the previous year, it will be seen that $190,600 were expended on the Workhouse, in 1868, against $54,409 50 in 1869.

What the expenditures for 1870 will foot up, time only can determine. That they will be fully *half a million dollars* we have not the slightest doubt. The Court House Job is far from being finished, and the Indexing Job is only commenced.

The Sinking Fund, created for the purpose of paying off the compromise railroad indebtedness, has increased to over $450,000 and ought to save $20,000 annually to the tax-payers. With proper economy, such as has been exercised in the Controller's office, there is no reason in the world why the county levy should ever have exceeded ten mills. A little time and patience were all that were required, and all the improvements necessary could have been made without putting any additional burdens on the people. But just as we were getting through the pinch caused by the reckless expenditures for railroad purposes, and beginning to feel easy again, the treasury was unlocked at Harrisburg, and the people are being bled to death by special legislation. How long this bleeding process is to continue they themselves must determine. They can stop it right here and now by electing the entire Reform ticket, which is pledged to resist and defeat all special acts for plundering the people, and to secure the passage of a law which will cut down all exorbitant fees and place the county officers on fair salaries. When that is done *eight*, instead of *sixteen* mills, will be ample for all purposes.

Not only are the Reform Republicans of this county opposed to every kind of special legislation, by which the burdens of the tax payers are being increased to an almost unbearable amount, but they are also in favor of the passage of an act by which all fees (for the benefit of office holders) will be abolished, and the officers placed upon reasonable salaries—salaries such as will command the services of good and responsible men, and at the same time bear some just proportion to the kind of services rendered. They are determined to do away with the absurdity of paying the Judges of our Courts $5,000 a year, and giving their clerks $20,000.

Let us now turn our attention for a short time to some of these offices and special jobs, with a view to showing the tax payers how their assessments have been increased, and what use has been, and is being made of the *extraordinary* sums levied upon them during the past six years:

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

This office is one of the most profitable in the county, and a peculiarity connected with it is that no one but the incumbent can tell what it is worth. It is sufficiently profitable, in a term of three years, to justify enormous outlays to secure a nomination—set up delegates, buy votes in convention, etc. Wealthy men stoop to serve the people in the capacity of Sheriff, and spend "a cool ten thousand" to secure the nomination. It is a "fee" office, but a very considerable portion of the fees come directly out of the pockets of the taxpayers. A change was made in the law some years ago, which cut off the jail fees, which up to that time had been an immense source of revenue. The reform herein effected, however, did not inure to the permanent benefit of the people. Special legislation was again invoked, and what was lost in one way was more than made up in another. At that time the Sheriff was allowed but twenty-five cents each for summoning jurors—a sum quite ample for the service rendered, when it is recollected that some four thousand jurors are drawn annually. But this did not satisfy the (then) incumbent, who, being in the Legislative as well as in the County Committee and Court House Rings, went down to Harrisburg and had a bill engineered raising the compensation of the Sheriff for summoning jurors to *one dollar each*. The proposition was too monstrous for even the Legislative Ring, as they knew the people would denounce the act as a scheme to put $3,000 extra per year into the pockets of the Sheriff, who was already largely overpaid. The act was then changed, and a provision incorporated so as to raise the compensation of jurors from one dollar per day to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Believing this would prove popular—although no one had asked for it—the bill was passed in this shape, and the Ring carried its point. This master-stroke of special legislation still continues in force, and Sheriff FLEMING, for his services in drawing jurors for the last June term, drew over $800 from the county treasury. Under this same law, for which there was not a particle of justice or reason, Sheriff FLEMING will realize over $10,000 during his term. Thus it will be seen that, by the influence of one man, aided and abetted by his Ring coadjutors, each man who fills the Sheriff's office is enabled to transfer, with scarcely an effort, $10,000 from the pockets of the tax payers and place them in his own. And this is only one item of plunder which ought to be cut off altogether from that officer.

THE INDEXING JOB.

This precious bit of special legislation has been pretty thoroughly exposed already, but the record would be incomplete without a reference to it. It was gotten up some three sessions ago, by GEORGE R. RIDDLE, the uncle of EB. WILLIAMS, who seems to have gone to the Legislature with this special object in view. The first act gave the Judges of the Courts supervisory power, and although the bid of EB. WILLIAMS was precisely the same then as now, the Judges refused to sanction the contract, believing that to do so would have been an outrage upon the taxpayers. But the leeches had smelt the blood, if they did not taste it, and were not to be choked off readily. Another bill was prepared, and so quietly manipulated by the Ring that it became a law just in the proper shape to secure a consummation of the outrage which had previously been thwarted by the Judges. A majority of the old Commissioners was named in the bill, *with the supervisory power of the Judges withheld*, and in due time EB. WILLIAMS was awarded the contract, at the original bid per page, in face of the fact that equally good bidders offered to do the work at *less than half* the amount which WILLIAMS is to be paid. We have the best reason for believing that this job will cost the tax payers $30,000 at least. EB. WILLIAMS says it will not exceed $15,000 for the deeds (and to this the mortgages are to be added); but even at his own figures the county will be the loser to the extent of $7,500. The Commissioners resolved, from the beginning, to give this job to the redoubtable "EBENEZER," who seems to have been specially "raised" for this purpose. One of them gave it as his deliberate opinion that "he was the only man in the county who could do their work," which called forth the pithy reply that "it would be a great misfort une if EB. should either die or get drunk." What *would* become of the indexes if either of these grave contingencies should happen?

Like other acts of special legislation there is no supervisory power here. The County Controller, who ought to have some knowledge of expenditures incurred on behalf of the county, knows nothing about it whatever. There is no appropriation made for the work, and the Controller will have to call upon the Commissioners, before the next appropriation is made, for an estimate as to the probable cost. The tax-payers, unless we are greatly mistaken, will have the pleasure of paying an additional mill next year for this very purpose. They may get off with half a mill; but if so, it will only defer the other half mill until the following year.

THE COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.

The large sums already expended, and yet to be spent, in the improvement of the Court House and Jail, have their warrant in special legislation, and the worst feature of the act is, that it places no limit to the amount which may be expended. The Prison Board have, as it were, blank checks upon the County Treasury, which they can fill up to any amount. The first estimate for this work was $77,000. This was soon found to be insufficient, and a second estimate run the figure up to $90,000. On the first of January, 1870, $20,000 more were added, making $110,000 in all, which was to cover the whole improvement. This sum, with $9,000 additional, has already been spent, and still there is much to be done. How much more will be required, no one seems able now to tell; but certain it is that three Court Rooms are yet to be overhauled, refitted and furnished, and much other work remains to be done. The contractors have been notified to stop, as there is no more money in the treasury out of which to meet these expenditures, and they must await a new appropriation next year. As we have said, $119,000 have already been expended, and to meet this the act authorized a levy of one and a half mills in 1869 and half a mill in 1870. One mill raises about $38,000 net, so that the amount legally collected for this work is only $76,000. The additional $43,000 already spent had to be drawn from other sources. If the Legislature had fixed the limit of these improvements at two mills, there would have been some check placed on the Board, but they can now go on and spend the people's money until they are satisfied, and are made accountable to no one.

THE CLERK OF THE COURTS.

This is another of the "big paying offices," and, like the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Courts draws largely upon the general public. One of his fat items is a fee of five dollars for every license granted, with a handsome fee for those which are refused. This alone yields that officer about $8,000 per annum—a higher compensation in itself than the whole service is worth. This entire license business does not occupy more than twenty days, all told, of the Clerk's time, and yet he receives a princely income from it. He realizes, from this source alone, more than the State allows a Judge of the Supreme Court! From December 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1870—a period of seven months—Clerk BROWNE drew, for eleven hundred and eighty licenses granted, $5,900. There are "other sources" of revenue from this whisky business, which tavern keepers are familiar with, and which we need not do more than merely allude to. It is an enormous oppression, concocted to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and ought to be wiped out at once and forever.

THE PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

This office is said to be "the best in the county." The rapid increase in our population and the vast amount of litigation in our courts render it a mine of wealth to the incumbent. It is better than an oil well, because the flow always increases. It never diminishes, and there are no fluctuations to reduce the profits. We do not charge that the legal fee bills are exceeded, but we appeal to the legal fraternity to say whether the Prothonotary does not always take *every cent the law allows him*. Our objection is to the law itself. The people should not tolerate it for a single moment. The duties are purely clerical, and the best clerical talent can be employed for one-fourth of what this office now costs the people. Why continue to pay $20,000 per annum for work that can be performed for $5,000?—yea, for even $3,000, and command better talent than it is likely to command, as a general rule, under the present arrangement. If the fees are to be exacted from litigants, let them go into the treasury, and let the clerk have a fair salary.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

The fees of this office have been more than doubled by special legislation, and it now costs the county over $4,000 per year. This increase was effected by the present incumbent, through the influence of the Ring, and how he dignified the office by his increased fees, is known throughout the county.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

This office has also been created within the past three years, and for the sole purpose of drawing money out of the treasury. There was not a particle of necessity for it, as the Sheriff and Commissioners have ample time to attend to the duties. But it takes nothing in the way of fees from the other officers, gives them a little more leisure time, and saddles the people with an additional thousand per annum. The office, besides being a useless expense, is liable to the grossest abuse in the hands of men who have hangers-on to feed, and "professional jurors" are among the most dangerous enemies to the rights and liberties of the people. The office ought to be abolished as soon as the Legislature meets.

SPECIAL DETECTIVE FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Among the latest acts for filching money from the public treasury, was that creating the office of special detective for the District Attorney. There is no more use for this officer than there is for a fifth wheel to a coach, as any constable can be called upon if needed; and there are always plenty of officers at hand to execute the processes of the Court. It places a nice little sinecure at the disposal of the District Attorney, and enables the incumbent to draw $800 per year from the treasury. How many farmers who help to pay this tax, work hard from sunrise to sunset the year round, and cannot earn $800. But here is a snug place, with no manual labor to perform, and only exercise enough during Court term to keep the incumbent from rusting, which enables him to live like a gentleman, and gives him opportunity, should he feel so disposed, to levy unlimited sums in the form of "black mail." If there is any use for him at all, it can only be in the capacity of a spy and informer for the District Attorney, of whom he is the mere creature, and to whom alone he is responsible. In the hands of most "detectives" the office could not fail to become a means of corruption and oppression. It is dangerous as well as useless, and ought to be abolished.

We might continue this exhibit much farther, and refer specially to the great increase in the cost of the administration of justice in the county, resulting from the loose and corrupt administration of the license law, whereby lawlessness, poverty, and every species of crime, have frightfully increased, and hundreds of households been desolated. But the facts we have presented are enough to convince all that there must be reform, and that every consideration of interest, morality and justice is in favor of the election of the Reform ticket.

SHERIFF FLEMING ON THE STUMP.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff, made a speech at the "Regular" Republican meeting, in Allegheny, on Thursday night, in which he used the following language, as reported in the *Gazette* of yesterday:

"Remember not a single dollar of the Sheriff's fees comes out of the public treasury; but comes from litigants."

This is a very direct and explicit assertion, and is as false as it is explicit. The Sheriff was laboring to convince the people that he did not receive a large compensation for his services, and wound up by making use of the declaration given above. Now we charge that Sheriff FLEMING *draws from the county treasury* one dollar for each juror called in the Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas and District Courts, a sum in itself amounting to almost $4,000 per year. We charge that he *draws from the county treasury* two dollars and fifty cents for each prisoner conveyed to the Penitentiary, the Workhouse, the House of Refuge, and Dixmont Hospital. We charge that he *draws from the county treasury* one dollar in each court case, wherein the county has to pay the costs, and in homicide cases two dollars and fifty cents each.

Sheriff FLEMING has not been nine months in office, and yet he has *drawn from the county treasury* TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE DOLLARS, as the following figures will show:

March 1, 1870	$ 719 03
June 1, 1870	769 96
September 1, 1870	800 48
Total	$2,229 47

Sheriff FLEMING must have had the last $800 in his pocket when he declared to the taxpayers of Allegheny that "not a single dollar of his fees came out of the public treasury," because the warrant had been cashed that very day! His declaration, therefore, could not have been made mistakenly, but for the express purpose of deceiving the people. Surely the "Regulars" have put their foot into it in calling to the stump such reckless advocates of the "Ring" as Sheriff FLEMING.

In 1869, Sheriff CLULEY drew from the county treasury the following sums:

Quarter Sessions—Costs, Drawing Jurors	
Cov. Johnston's claim, &c.	$1,784 43
Common Pleas—Drawing Jurors	1,008 00
District Court—Drawing Jurors	890 00
Total	$3,682 43

When Sheriff FLEMING shall have completed his first year, he will not be a whit behind Sheriff CLULEY, in the amount of fees which he will extract from the public treasury. Indeed, it is fair to presume that the increasing business will swell his aggregate to a round $4,000—a sum which, in itself, exceeds the annual compensation of thousands of clerks and business men who do a much greater amount of work than the Sheriff. And yet these pickings from the treasury form but a small portion of the emoluments of the High Sheriff of Allegheny. We are not surprised at the interest which Mr. FLEMING takes in the Ring and the Ring candidates, because he is indebted to these influences for his position, and the continuance of the laws whereby he obtains these pickings; but we are amazed that he should attempt to foist such a monstrous falsehood upon the people, when he knows that the public records of the county give the lie to his assertion.

The "Regulars" and Reformers both held meetings in Allegheny Thursday evening. A better test of their relative strength could not have been desired. At no time was the "Regular" meeting as large as the Reform meeting, while much of the time the latter was far the largest, and all the time the more spirited, attentive and in every respect satisfying. The speaking at the Reform stand was all good and eagerly listened to by a crowd of real voters, many of whom are seldom found at open-air meetings. The "Regular" speaking was mostly something which the "Regulars" themselves felt like excusing, if they could, and in fact hung their heads over, and have since pretty generally and vigorously denounced. Even the veteran and usually eloquent MARSHALL floundered and said something for which we feel like thanking him, inasmuch as he advised his listeners to vote for good men only and fired a telling shot at NEGLEY. We speak in perfect moderation when we say that the Reform meeting in comparison with the other, and in every other respect, was a great success, influential and highly significant.

THEY ARE COMING.

Chinese Emigration—A word to New York.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The following item appeared among your telegraphic dispatches yesterday morning. Does it not explain itself:

"Sixty-eight Chinese coolies arrived at Belleville, New Jersey, Tuesday night, for the laundry of A. M. Harvey. He employed at one hundred women, and became disgusted with the wages he had to pay them, and hurried for San Francisco. Unable he met Koopmanschap and tried to obtain laborers from him. Koopmanschap said that he had now on hand to supply Eastern capitalists with over two thousand coolies, and had, within six weeks, rejected applications for over sixty thousand.

Now Mr. Editor, is this the plan which General James S. Negley proposes by subsidizing a line of steamships to carry into effect? Are these the people who are to fill our workshops and drive American citizens, both white and colored, from their legitimate avocations? Can men who labor daily vote to put a man in the position of Representative to Congress, who will use his influence to subsidize lines of steamships to engage in the importation of coolie laborers into the workshops of the nation? Has not General Negley betrayed the working people of the country by engaging in this outrageous traffic? Having always voted the Republican ticket, and proposing to continue to do so, I claim the right to squirm under this infliction, and to have the *right* to vote for Major William Frew a *Radical* Republican as against a *Ring* Republican who two years ago reached the stage of "manhoods's *highest* expectation." Permit me to subscribe myself a Blue-Stocking.

"CAST IRON TOM."

The students in the Sapienza, Propaganda, and Roman Colleges (under the direction of the Jesuits), at their grand annual *concursus* received all questions regarding the special features of the Ecumenical Council and those exclusively. Difficulties of the most sophistical nature, and the objections offered by the anti-infallibilists were given to the students in Dogmatic Theology to be solved by them; and those in philosophy received objections which were particularly directed against the tenets they were chiefly required to defend.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Congressional conferees of the Sixth District met at Parliadelphia and nominated John H. Oliver, Esq., of Allentown, for Congress, by a unanimous vote.

The Republican conferees of the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Juniata, Union and Snyder, met at Sunbury and unanimously renominated Hon. John B. Packer.

The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh district of this State, after a stormy session lasting two days, on Wednesday nominated John B. Storms on the one hundred and sixth ballot.

The Democratic conferees of the Chester, Delaware and Montgomery district, met at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, and nominated Benjamin W. Jones, of Chester county, as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in that district.

ENGLAND has secured a concession, which will give her the best chance at controlling the trade of the Suez Canal, that French genius built with. French money. Queen Victoria lately Knighted the English director of the canal, Sir David Lange, for securing from the Canal Company the cession to England of a grant of land on a commanding site at the Mediterranean entrance, "for storage and other purposes."

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FIRST TERM WILL OPEN

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With full Corps of Teachers. Buildings open for inspection after the 21st, when the President will be happy to meet the friends and patrons of the Institution.

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(Sixteenth Year).

Begins SEPTEMBER 13TH. This School, having the most worthy patronage, and offering most excellent advantages, has a few vacancies for the coming year. For Catalogue address the Head Master,

tf CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.

Washington and Jefferson College.

REV. GEO. P. HAYS having accepted the Presidency of this College and organization are now complete. Every effort will be made to secure thorough instruction and diligent study. The attention and inquiries of parents and guardians, and especially of young men of religious character is invited. The Fall Term begins with the inauguration of the President elect, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1870. For further information address Rev. ALONZO LINN, Washington, Pa., or Rev. GEO. P. HAYS (for the present) 45 Ashbury Grove, Allegheny City, Pa. tf

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This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental Education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty Professors and Teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

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Location central and retired. Pleasant and commodious Rooms. Teachers in every department selected with the greatest care.

Thorough instruction in the Elementary and higher English and Classical studies. Excellent advantages for Music Painting and French.

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Will be opened a large and handsome assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 23, 1870.

Scarcely any of the national banks of the city are willing to discount any other paper than what is strictly customer. They feel fully incumbent upon them to confine their favors almost exclusively to this class, and consequently there is a good deal of fair paper in the hands of brokers, which is readily negotiated at the usual rates.

—At New York the demand for discounts of commercial paper at bank is increasing, and a very considerable amount of Western paper is offered at bank. Cotton is beginning to come forward, and in a few weeks a very large amount of funds will be needed in the South to move the cotton crop, which is a large one. The new banks recently organized will give a little more money to that now prosperous region, but most of the cotton money must be supplied from the North. The Secretary of the Treasury now holds some $110,000,000 and more of money and currency, and in March last the circulation and deposits of the New York City banks were $69,217,598; do in 1855, $72,052,149; do. in 1860, $91,458,569; do. in 1857, $101,448,324; do in 1858, $86,125,527; do. in 1859, $119,144,842. The money and currency now locked up in the strong box of the Secretary is equal to the whole circulation and deposits of our city banks in the years named. The feeling is growing stronger every day that the money market this fall will be an easy one, and this feeling is strengthened by the knowledge that the Secretary of the Treasury is "master of the situation," and the belief that he will so act as to keep the money market easy.

—The decline in Government bonds to-day was light, and the market closed firmer.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	113½
U. S. Bonds '82	113½	113½	113
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	113½	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 10-40s	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	111½

—Wall street Railway stocks were weak and some of them steadily dropped at each call. It is reported that the transfer books of the Boston, Hartford and Erie will be reopened next Wednesday at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, on October 13, will elect three directors in place of Messrs. Aspinwall, Alsop and Anderson. The transfer books will close on the 24th instant, and the stock is in good borrowing demand.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 23, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do Scrip	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Erie	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Reading	97	97	97	97	97	97
Harlem		118½		119		
Michigan Cent'l	93	93	93¼	93¼	93¾	93¾
Lake Shore		128		128½	128½	128½
Illinois Central	105		104½		104½	104¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Chicago & N. W.	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Do preferred	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115¾
R. Island	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Ft. Wayne	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81
Wabash		82¾		82		
Do preferred						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾
Chi. & Alton		112¾		112¾		112¾
Do preferred		115		115		115
C. H. and Erie		83		83		
N. J. Central		98½		98½		98¾
Canton		82¾		82¾		82¾
W. Un. Tel.		84		84		84
Quicksilver		8¾		8¾		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express		65¼		65¾		
Wells-Fargo				65¾		
American		41¾		41		
United States		24¾		24¾		
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92¾	92		¾
N. Y. Central scrip	87¾	87¼		½
Erie	23½	22¾		¾
Reading	97	97		
Harlem	133½	133		½
Illinois Central	130	129½		½
Lake shore	93	92¾		¼
Cleve. and Pitts	106	105¾		¼
Northwestern	85¾	82		3¾
Do. preferred	87½	87		½
Rock Island	114¾	115¼	¼	
R. Paul	81¾	83¾	¼	
Do. preferred	81¾	81		¾
Wabash	32¾	32		¾
Do. preferred	76			
Fort Wayne	93	93		
Ohio and Miss.	33¾	32½		¼
Pacific Mail	43½	45¾	¼	
Adams Express	65¾	65¾		
Gold	113¾	113¾		¼

—As one of the injurious effects of railway consolidations, removing wholesome competition, we notice the report of a huge "ring" of railroad superintendents in Minnesota, which has for its object the control of the wheat crop of the State, through their control of the railroads and elevators. Such abuses if allowed to exist, would ultimately prove fatal to the commercial, agricultural and industrial prosperity of the community.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, September 23, 1870. }

REMARKS—There are no changes to note in the market, and we might reproduce our figures of yesterday. Business still continues fair for the season, and dealers are all pleased with the situation. Stocks are heavy, being selected with a view to the in-coming fall trade, which country merchants will find varied and suited to their wants. There is no need passing Pittsburgh and going East, when goods as good and as cheap as can be bought at Pittsburgh, and as reasonable as can be bought at this market. Produce—The receipts are increasing with a fair stock on hand; prices have undergone but few changes. Those will be found noted in their proper places. Flour—There is no quotable change in the markets, and both mills and stores report an active local demand. Groceries and provisions are quiet, firm and unchanged, with a good trade reported. The local markets are still well supplied. In a word, the markets are about as reported yesterday, and we do not materially alter our figures.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market contains an abundant supply. The receipts since our last were 200 bbls. Dealers report regular sales at $2@2 50@3 25 ₱ bbl.

BAGGING—The market was steady, with a good trade doing; the indications are that we have a good rock on hand, being well prepared for the fall trade. Soda Ash, refined 5@5½ c; sal soda, common, 4@4½ cents; Saleratus, 8@9c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Receipts since our last were as follows: Oats 925 sacks; rye 25 sacks; barley 25 sacks; wheat 1,000 sacks. Prices unchanged, Red White or Mixed, $2 20@2 25; white, $2 30@2 35 ₱ bush. Oats are in steady demand at unchanged prices; sales were reported from first hands at 40@42c; sales from store at 45@50c. Corn—car continues steady, with an improved inquiry; sales were reported at 66@67c; not much inquiry for shelled, we quote nominally at 62@63c. Rye—the demand is improving; buyers, at 85@90c ₱ bush, and 90c for future delivery. Barley—prices very uncertain, showing a wide range of figures, varying from $1 60@2 10@2 15 ₱ bush.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy is improving. Small lots were reported at $3 50@3 75 per bushel. Clover prices unsettled. Flax seed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures. Eastern Reserve—Extra, 45 cents; No. 1, 42½@43½ cents; ½-lb cans $3 2½ ₱ can, $8 00 ₱ dozen. Canadian—We are reported sales of 17½c for old; 20c for star, and 18@19 for creamery ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 6½@6¾c; No. 2, 6@6½c; No. 3, 5½@5¾c; Extra, 7½c; Extra No. 2, 6½c ₱ lb; 200 half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 75.

EGGS—Steady but dull, and regular sales made at 22@23c per dozen.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; prices no change; we note sales at $1 05 ₱ bushel.

FEATHERS—There is a more active demand and sales regularly made at the following rates: Live Geese—Prime white corn and mixed, 50c; chopped corn 32 00 ₱ cwt; boiled corn meal $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 ₱ cwt.

CHEESE—Receipts 80 boxes. We are reported sales at the following: Western Reserve 12@13c; factory 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c.

FRUITS—The stock is still heavy and sales are quiet. Market is reported at $2 75@3 50 ₱ box—inferior to lower.

FISH—Regular sales as follows: Codfish 9 ₱ bbl; Herring, $1 50 ₱ box; Mackerel, $16 ₱ bbl; Trout, $6 ₱ bbl.

HIDES—Are sold in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been quite reduced in prices, and we quote: Choice 1870 crop, 40@42c; prime, 38@40c; good, 35@37c; fair, 30@32c; ordinary, 25@28c; old crop, 15@20c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts since our last were 40 tons hay and 20 tons straw. Prices unchanged. Hay sells at $20@22 ₱ ton; Straw, $12@14 ₱ ton. Baled hay is unchanged.

HARDWARE.

	New List.
Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7c
Cast spring steel	10c
Cast plow slab steel	10c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00
Mule shoes $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad iron	12c
Cast steel castings	12c
Wrought iron castings	8½c

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ₱ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	12c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	12½c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13½c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	13c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	14c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	12c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	14c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	13c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	12c

STRIKING HAMMERS,

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	14c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	15c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	22c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	19c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	21c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1¼ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1¼ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1¼ to 3 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1¼ to 3 lbs	35c

ROUGH FACE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1¼ to 3 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1¼ to 3 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1 to 1¼ lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1¼ lbs	35c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1¼ to 3 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1¼ lbs	65c

PUTTABLE BRASS IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	40c
11 to 20 lbs	35c
21 to 40 lbs	25c
41 to 100 lbs	20c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ₱ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ₱ lb	5c
Solid cast steel, ₱ lb	8c

SHOEING KNIVES.

Steel pointed hammered, wedge and pinch point, ₱ lb	8c
Steel or gap bars, ₱ lb	6c
Solid cast steel, ₱ lb	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ₱ lb	20c

HARROW TEETH.

⅝, ¾ and 1 inch iron ₱ lb	4c
⅝ inch, iron, ₱ lb	4½c
1 inch, iron, ₱ lb	5c
⅝ inch, steel, ₱ lb	5½c
1 inch, steel, ₱ lb	6c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ₱ lb...6½c

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, September 24, 1870. }

In our last weekly review of the market for raw irons, we had occasion to note indications of an approaching improvement in demand. We have now to report a fairly active business for the week, closing to-day, aggregating a material increase of sales over those of several weeks past.

Favorite brands of standard forge pig are in limited supply, and in several instances furnaces are contracted considerably in advance of their production. Common and inferior grades of forge are dealt in sparingly, as nature to better stock. In foundry irons there is an improved general demand, with free buying offering for desirable lots suitable for general foundry purposes.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons medium grade close gray, deliverable at furnace.....$28 00—5 mos.
100 tons good gray forge to arrive.....31 00—4 mos.
200 tons good gray forge on p.t.....31 00—4 mos.
200 tons good gray forge at furnace.....31 00—4 mos.
200 tons good gray forge to arrive.....31 00—4 mos.
100 tons good gray forge to arrive.....31 00—4 mos.
100 tons good gray forge to arrive.....31 00—4 mos.
300 tons hard forge.....28 00—4 mos.
500 tons No. 3 forge.....34 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons No. 2 neutral.....$30 00—6 mos.
200 tons hard grey and white.....30 00—6 mos.
100 tons hard grey and white.....30 00—6 mos.
50 tons No. 2 extra neutral forge.....30 00—6 mos.
40 tons No. 2 foundry.....33 00—4 mos.
90 tons No. 1 foundry.....36 00—4 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry.....36 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 extra foundry.....37 00—4 mos.
75 tons No. 1 foundry.....40 00—60 days.
500 tons No. 3 foundry, to arrive.....33 00—cash.

Allegheny Coke.

200 tons Allegheny coke.....$31 00—time.
100 tons Allegheny coke.....30 00—3 mos.

Charcoal.

150 tons Hanging Rock $8, Forge..$33 00—4 mos.
25 tons Soft, $2, Foundry.....38 00—4 m os.
30 tons Soft, $1, Foundry.....40 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

F. R. & CO.	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	2	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	1
Bryan & Caughey	1	Superior Mills, metal	1
Everson, P. & Co.	3	Coleman, Rahm & Co.	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Brown & Co.	2	McKnight & Co.	2
Total			4

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.	2	W. Painter	1
Bryan & Caughey	1	J. Reamer	1
R. Wheer	1	Union Mills	1
Total			6

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B. & Co.	1	McKnight, P. & Co.	1
Zug & Co.	2	Union Iron Mills	1
Total			4

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, September 23, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: The America at 11 A. M., and Aleona at 5:30 P. M. Up: Mountain Boy at 7 P. M. River falling; clear and pleasant. H.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 22.—The underwriter Eckert arrived this afternoon with the Edinburg, having raised her in a short time.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Belle.....J. P. Smith.....Geneva.

Departed.

Elector.....Bougher.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.

THE water is down to a very low figure—almost beneath a man's notice. The only boat entered at the lower ports is the new stern wheel steamer "Ella Era," Captain Kountz. Persons going South had better embrace the present opportunity.

THE new steamer Exchange has been chartered to the Henderson Packet Company. Capt. Rhodes says "its all right," and we are disposed to take his word.

STEAMBOATMEN will do well to attend the meeting to be held this morning at Lafayette Hall at 11 o'clock. Important matters will come up for adjustment.

THE fine packet, Belle, Captain J. P. Smith, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. Persons go her that way will be well cared for. Mr. Scott has charge of the office.

A STEAMBOATMAN, who inspected the work of the Fleet Wing Dam, reports to us that it will not be completed for the passage of steamers this year. He carefully counted the laborers at work, amounting to 67, all told.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the shackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side wheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—Geo. W. Clark, a well-known Ohio river steamboat pilot, fell down in a fit of apoplexy in a cigar store on Fourth street, yesterday afternoon, and died an hour later.

Captain Clark was well and favorably known in this city; he was for years a excellent Pittsburgh and St. Louis pilot, and was universally esteemed. He was a good man and has gone to his rest.

SIOUX CITY.—*The Journal* says: The Hunting-ville is loading with sugar and coffee for Grand River and Fort Rice; she will leave Sunday. The Key-stone State is loading with 180 tons of corn for Grand River; she will leave Saturday. The Deer Lodge will make a trip up the river before she goes to St. Louis for repairs. The Farragut passed Yankton last Wednesday thirty-six hours from this place. The North Alabama and Andrew Ackley are expected to-day.

THE Brill, a beautiful low-water boat, built at Brownsville, Pa., by the well known Brill and Geneva Packet Company, has just landed at the wharf. Brill is 150 feet on deck, 33 feet beam; length 156 feet on deck, 33 feet beam, 4½ feet hold. Cabin by Comstock & Cook; length of cabin is fifteen lengths. State rooms and painting by J. W. Jeffries. Engines by Snowden & Co.; the boilers 36 inches in diameter, 30 feet long; cylinders 11 inches in diameter, 7 feet stroke, with "doctor" and "saucer," three steam capstan attachments. Upholstery, Edmunson & Co. Furniture, T. B. Lacy & Co. We admire the name. The Brill was the name of the vessel which led the van in the fleet of six hundred sail, carrying the invaders to the shores of England in the Revolution of 1688. It was on the deck of the Brill that William, of Orange, unfurled the banner, and on its broad folds the people of England read words which to-day is their inscription, "I come to defend the Protestant religion and the liberties of England." The revolution was successful. It gave a new direction to the Crown—removed the Stewards and placed the house of Hanover upon the throne, and it is then still.

While the Brill of the present time cannot be expected to lead a similar expedition, we feel assured, from the solid structure and beautiful appearance, that she will ride the waters like "a thing of life," penetrate the hundred streams which contribute to swell the current of the great river, and extend the market for our manufactures and commerce.

The Brill was built under the superintendence of Captain A. Jacobs, one of the most experienced boat builders in the West. This last production does him great credit.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, September 23—P. M.

MONEY

Market easy at 5 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Weak at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Heavy; opened at 113¾, fell to 113 under large sales; seller 60 days, and closed at 113⅞@113¾; borrowing rates 1-64 ₱ cent. to flat. Clearances $38,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and heavy. Coupons of 1881, 114@114½; 1862, 112¾@113; 1864, 111¼@111½; 1865, 111½@112; new, 110¾@111; 1867, 110½@110⅝; 1868, 110¾@111; 10-40s, 106½@106¾; currency 6s 113@113½.

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet. Missouris 90¾; Tennessee old 62¾; do new 64; Virginia new 64; do old 66; North Carolina old 50¾; do new 28.

STOCKS

Heavy and lower and closed steadier. Canton 52¾; Cumberland 3½; Western Union Telegraph 34¾; Quicksilver 35¾; Mariposa 5¾; do preferred 11¾; Adams Express 65¾; Wells-Fargo 58; American Merchants' Union 40; United States Express 43½; Pacific Mail 42¾; New York Central 92¾; New York Central scrip 87¾; Erie 22¾; do preferred 44; Harlem 132; do preferred 118; Reading 96¾; Michigan Central 119¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago 103¾; Northwestern 82¾; do preferred 87; Rock Island 114¾; New Jersey Central 98½; St. Paul 84¾; do preferred 83½; Wabash 32¾; do preferred 72; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 24½; do preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 112¾; do preferred 115; Ohio and Mississippi 32¾; Cleveland and Columbus 130; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 82¾; Michigan Southern 93¾; Lake Shore 92¾; Indiana Central 17¾; Illinois Central 129½.

Sub Treasury balance—Gold $62,245,032; currency $4,232,238.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 23, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Quiet. No. 2 $1 00@1 01.

CORN—Scarce and firm at 44¼@44½c.

RYE—Demand active and advanced 1@1½c; No. 2 70c.

BARLEY—Active and firm at 85c for wood and 87c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $25@25 50; lard 15@15½c; dry salted shoulders 12½c.

HOGS—Dull and declined 10@15c; sales 280 head at $5 45.

CATTLE—Dull and declined 10@15c; sales 280 head at $5 45.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales 1,765 bales middling uplands at 28c. Flour steady; 10@15c more active demand; superfine $4 90@5 10; extra $5 10@5 80; choice $5 85@6 85; white wheat $5 85@6 35; Ohio $5 10@6 85; Southern $5 10@6 85; Genesee $5 85@6 35. Wheat—Spring 1@2c better; demand light but holders firm at 1½c. Corn dull and 1c lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 80@82c for unsound; $2@2 30. Beef steady and unchanged. Hams $12@16 ₱ bbl. Pork more dull but unchange; hams in pickle 19@20c. Lard dull but unchanged; steam 14½@15c. Freights dull.

LATEST—Flour steady and in moderate demand for export. Wheat—Spring 1@2c better; No. 2 winter new $1 37@1 38½; winter red amber $1 38@1 40; No. 1 Rye steady and 1c lower. Barley dull and a shade lower. Oats 45@46c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; mixed western 80@81c; yellow 81@82c; white 82@83c. Pork dull and nominal; mess $25. Beef quiet and steady. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and drooping. Lard dull but unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Beeves—receipts 1,200 head; market very slow and prices not sustained. The best offered at 9½@9¾c; Ohio cattle are selling at 9c, with fair to good at 8½@8¾c, and common at 7½@8c; extra Illinois at 9½@9¾c; Michigan at 9c; and 2,500 @ 3¼ cwt brought as 150 Illinois 6¾ cwt

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

on receipts presented for over one million chassepots and three hundred thousand other guns. As these guns have never been seen, it shows to what extent swindling was carried on under the old regime.

A Prussian Guard Has Occupied Sevres.
Special to the World.]

OSWEGO, September 22.—Dispatches from the German camp before Paris state that capture of two thousand Gardes Mobile at Versailles and the occupation of Sevres by a Prussian garrison.

The Canal of the Marne Repaired.

It is reported from Namur that the locks on the canal of the Marne have been repaired, and that the Prussians compelled four thousand of their prisoners to labor on the restoration.

The Crown Prince Appeals to Germany to Aid the Wounded.

The appeal of the Crown Prince of Prussia to Germany for aid to the wounded, says: "In the battle fields of France, Germany has awakened to the proud consciousness of her unity and of her might. This great gain will, I trust, exert its influence in cementing our country together; but our enthusiastic exaltation must be alloyed with deep sorrow and anxious mourning. The flower of the youth of Germany have taken for the Fatherland. Many of my brave leaders of our armies have bought victory with their precious blood." The Crown Prince concludes with an earnest appeal to all Germany to come forward and contribute largely and abundantly to this work.

ITALY.

Rome Completely Occupied—The Pope Permitted to Retain a Body Guard.

FLORENCE, September 23.—Rome is now completely occupied by Italian troops. The Pope has been permitted to retain a guard composed of his late troops of Italian birth. All the rest of his army is to be disbanded. Popular demonstrations of approval continue throughout the kingdom. It isthought a plebiscite will take place Sunday.

The Pope Asks for a Personal Guard.

FLORENCE, September 23.—Yesterday a conflict occurred in the Leonine City between the Italian soldiers and a mob. The Pope subsequently asked General Cadorna for a guard in order to insure his personal safety. General Cimmedy sent the troops for that purpose.

Contributions to the German Aid Fund at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 23, 1870.

The Germans held a meeting to-night in the Turnverein Hall to hear the report of the canvassing committee for aid to the German sufferers of the war. The Secretary, Chas. Reinwald, announced as the amount raised as twelve hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents, which they proposed to send to Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister, to be expended for the purpose named. Short speeches in German were made by John B. Netcher and Peter Ott. Cheers were given for the German cause and for the contributions to the fund.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ravages of Vomito in Spain—British Association for the Advancement of Science—Laying of the Corner Stone of Owen College at Manchester, &c., &c.

Terrible Ravages of the Vomito in Spain.

MADRID, September 23.—Most intense excitement exists in Barcelona and other cities, on the Mediterranean coast, on account of vomito. The disease is of a virulent type, and spreading rapidly. More than a thousand cases are reported in Barcelona alone. Four hundred of which resulted fatally. Seventy thousand people have left the city, and business is prostrated. The disease was brought from Cubaon the steamer Marie Pela.

Establishing a Branch of an English Society in America.

LONDON, September 23.—During the sessions of the British Association for the advancement of science, Hartley Withers presented a paper on the Physical Geography of American Emigration and the Increase of Cotton Production. The paper was highly appreciated, especially its recommendation to establish branches of the Social Science Association in the Southern States. The newspapers also strongly approve the scheme.

Corner Stone Laid.

LONDON, September 23.—The Duke of Devonshire laid the corner stone of Owen College at Manchester to-day. Professor Tyndall delivered the address.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, Ind., September 23, 1870.

The Colfax meeting in this place to-day was an immense success. Full ten thousand people assembled to hear the candidate for Vice President. The stand was most beautifully decorated, and although no attempt was made to get up what is called a rally, the whole surrounding country seemed to be present en masse. Mr. Colfax spoke over two hours and a half. After the Speaking was over, Mr. Colfax, after receiving the congratulations of many who were present, left in an engine for Goshen, on his way to speak at Lagrange to-night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 23, 1870.

Gen. Beatty addressed the Republican meeting here to-night. On the tariff question he took middle ground between the extreme high protectionists and extreme free traders. He reviewed Mr. Hubbell's record, showing that he voted for all the high tariff measures, and land grabbing monopolies of which the Democracy complain, as well as for every measure of reconstruction and all the Republican war measures, and argued that a man who now, for the sake of office, has abandoned the well grounded principles of a lifetime, was not fit to receive the suffrages of the people for a responsible position. He expressed strong sympathy with the German people against the adventurer and trickster Napoleon, and hoped that from the confusion in the old world republican government and the rights of man and prerogatives be overthrown. He was enthusiastically applauded throughout, and three cheers given him at the close.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Nutting.
Law and Miscellaneous School Books—J. B. Dodge.
D. W. Evans One Price Department Variety Store.
Houses at Auction—A. P. Swineford.
New Book—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Girard House Oyster Saloon—Open Saturday, 24th.
Lost Watch—S. Freeborn.
Room for Rent—279 Penn street.
Boarders Wanted—18 Wylie street.
Driver Wanted—S. Markell.
Room for Rent—156 Third avenue.
Personal—To gram for Lucy Orton.
Iron and Coal Lands for Sale—Thomas & Sons.
Meeting of Citizens.
Bookkeeper Wanted—Wholesale, Commercial.
Agent Wanted—Box 874, New York.
Broom Makers Wanted—James Connor.
Bacon Sides—Reese Owens.
The Derby Coat—42 Sixth street.
Boarding Nursery and Institute—R. T. Taylor.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
The Derby Suit—42 Sixth street.
Organs—Mellor & Hoene.
Overcoats—Nutting.
Stylish Clothing—42 Sixth street.
Tress and Evergreens—D. C. Murdoch.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van de Mark.
Plymouth Church—Rev. E. Y. Gaffney.
Icecream—Rev. W. P. Walker.
Messiah Lutheran Church—Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenbe g.
School Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Richmond Prints—Richmond Manufacturing Co.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 24.
Kentucky Amber Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Masonic Hall—Johnny Allen's Sensation Minstrels.
Opera House—Richard III.
A Story of Music—Handy Andy.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Betting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Patent Axis Grease—Jas. Wood's rest.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Drug store for Sale—R. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Rush House—Marker Rush.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Keystone Pottery—S. M. Kier & Co.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Shingles, Lath, &c.—Mellon Brothers.
Chins and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Dwelling for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
Coal Works for Lease—Jacob Tomer.
Fire Brick and Clay—D. R. Ecker.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 58 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
FRIDAY, September 23.			
7 A. M.	54°	7 A. M.	29 7-10
12 M.	70°	12 M.	29 6-10
6 P. M.	75°	6 P. M.	29 6½-10

ELSEWHERE.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 65.
Baltimore—Hazy; wind S. E.; ther. 62.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S.; ther. 60.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 67.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther 74.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 66.
Detroit—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 65.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 73.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S.; ther. 64.
Omaha—Raining; ther. 62.
Coreline—Clear; ther. 56.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents.
Kattman, John, New Philadelphia, O.	3
Reese, S. S., Allegheny	3
Shaw, John, Etna, Pa.	3
Trimble & Wilson, Woods Run, Pa.	3

THE COMMERCIAL at Sewickley.—Mr. A. C. Rohrbacher is the authorized agent for the COMMERCIAL at Sewickley, and will serve all our patrons with promptness and regularity. Orders left at Prof. Rohrbacher's residence will be promptly attended to.

CALL and see the Mitralliense cap—three hundred a minute—at Palmer's, 81 Wood street.

APPOINTMENT.—Our young friend Harry Rowley has been appointed ticket agent of the P. and C. R. R. in place of Mr. C. D. Bingham, who has been transferred to the book-keeper's office.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Negley and the River Question.

Mass Meeting at Wilkinsburg—Speeches of Major Wm. Frew, John F. Dravo and Rev. J. Y. Kennedy.

The citizens of Wilkinsburg held a mass meeting at the school house last evening, which was well attended, every available seat in the school house being occupied. The East Liberty band was in attendance and furnished excellent music.

The following officers were elected:

President—J. J. McFarland, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Dr. John Semple, Dr. John Ray, William Anderson, George Hubley and H. B. Stotler, Esq.

John F. Dravo was introduced as the first speaker and reviewed briefly the past record of the Democratic party, and claimed that as present organization the support of the people. Until it was placed under new leaders and adopted new principles it was not entitled to the public confidence. The record of the Republican party had been a noble one. It adopted and maintained the true principles of democracy. It had the grandest record of any party ever organized in the interest of God and humanity. Its doctrine was human freedom and the protection of American industry. Yet in the midst of its great triumph it was in danger—the same danger that had destroyed the Democratic party—the leadership of bad men and corrupt practices and usages. The Republican party was too grand to be lost for such a reason, and it was the duty of members of the party to correct existing party abuses. The speech of Mr. Dravo was greeted with great applause.

SPEECH OF MAJOR FREW.

Major Wm. Frew was next introduced, and made one of the most effective speeches of the campaign. He said that the audience saw before them one of the worst abused men in the county. He had received considerable abuse, but was still in his usual health; he had become so used to the abuses that were heaped upon him by the *Gazette* and some noted gentlemen, that he had ceased to feel the force of their attacks. He did not believe he was going to come down to the level of Tom. Marshall, Tom. Payne, or any other Tom fool. As he was on his way to the meeting this evening, he met a most eminent and worthy Judge, who stopped him and said, "What is this thing going to come to? What condition have we come to, when a decent man cannot be put up for office without being abused and accused of everything that would consign him to the Penitentiary?" Said I, "You have not slapped yourself, pledged yourself to conduct this campaign upon high toned principles." The Judge said he was glad of it. "Don't you be led by the nose by the attacks of the *Dispatch*, *Gazette* and *Evening Wolf*."

If you read the *Gazette* of this morning, in its account of the meeting on Thursday night you will see that it was made up principally of abuse. No discription of policy or argument, but of personality. It was evidently agreed that the said the contest was to be between the Reform and the Democratic tickets, and those present wished to defeat the Democratic party let each vote for the Reform ticket. He pledged himself as being greatly in favor of protection to American industry, and they had no reason to speak of legislation and subsidies. A subsidy was the starting of an enterprise of a business nature, and then causing the Government to come to its assist It and also the giving away of the public lands. During the last few years Congress has voted away thirty or forty millions acres of the public lands for railroad and other enterprises. I do not say Congress has voted away too much, or give land to the first Pacific Railroad, because it required some effort to get it through. But I do say it is high time to correct the evil. He was completely disgusted by our present Representative in the United States Navigation Company, when it is proposed to give away the lands of the United States. But that was not permitted to go through. He was one of the Senatorial delegation that took part in the contest between Senator Cameron and Forney. He was the most distinguished Representative spent his energies upon, and, with the assistance of four ama nuensis, he prepared that great speech which has been circulated over the length and breadth of the United States, and I suppose also over all Europe. That bill was prepared in the interest of purchasing a large number of steamships to run from the Northern ports some other point in the South to New York City, through the Suez Canal, and I suppose around the Cape of Good Hope, and Mediterranean Sea, and up to the North Pole to China, and then I suppose they would bring back the corpse of Confucius. [Laughter.] And it was proposed also that certain Southern States should have the power to give a large number of bonds to his company, and for every dollar of bonds the Government would give a dollar and a half in land, and the amount of land to be voted away was to be millions upon millions of acres. The thing struck the Senate as very much like an outrage, and it looked like a big job. Hon. John Sherman proposed to do something like a gigantic swindle. Yet our Representative had been a wide-awake Senator. He said the end was at last laid, and Senator McDonald fathered it in the Senate, and our Representative assumed the responsibility in the House, and these were the men that he was to vote for. He would not say that was the case, but it was kicked out. What I object to most is the giving away of the future homes of the people. This thing must be checked, the people are getting tired of it, and I do hope if our Representative goes back he will not be found among the people would rather keep the public land for the soldiers of the late war, or have the people invited to settle upon them rather than to see them sold away. What our Representative ought to have been doing was to have been watching our local interests. There was our great Ohio river suffering for some person to work for it. It was the great highway to Cairo, more than a thousand miles in length, that is one of the largest rivers in the United States, yet nobody seems to care for it. There goes down that river from Pittsburgh sixty million bushels of coal every year, and other articles of commerce from this place, and there comes back a vast amount of commerce from the south. It seems to me that a splendid towpath or gable str-a-n that ought to be cultivated and fostered by the Government. But yet, for some reason, there seems to be no influence for that great natural highway. Last year the Government spent \$2,000,000 and odd dollars in improving the Ohio river, and of Pennsylvania for that great highway \$5,000; when they gave some little rivers of New England \$250,000 I should like to know where our Representative was. He was so infatuated with the idea of improving the commerce of the world that he could not give his attention to this matter. I feel like calling upon the Representative for an answer. This charge, I have felt that a river like the Ohio should not be insulted by the paltry appropriation of \$50,000—hardly sufficient to pay the engineer for looking over it once or twice a year. For this river, capable of carrying such a vast quantity of freight, we want at least one Representative in Congress to represent the importance of that river, not only to Pennsylvania, but to the States of Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois and Michigan. That is one of the most important rivers in the United States, and deserving the fostering care of our Government, and if our Representative too busy in getting up these steamship companies to make large voyages to all parts of the world, that I think we should send some person there who will attend to these matters. We want him also to be in earnest in watching the iron and glass manufacturers of the neighborhood. Though we are national we are at the same time local.

The speaker concluded by saying that the people of the United States were not servants of our Congressmen and our legislators, but these were our representatives, and urged the people to try the Reform Republican party, and see whether it would not correct some of the abuses which had hitherto existed.

SPEECH OF MR. KENNEDY.

Rev. J. Y. Kennedy made the closing speech. He referred to the meeting in Allegheny Diamond, Thursday evening, and said it showed that the Reform Republican party had no small amount of strength. He spoke of Mr. Walton, and said that the managers of the "Ring" had sworn that all the gods that he should not be elected, but more powerful than that, the people were quietly saying he should. He earnestly urged a reform in the Commissioner's office. He concluded by an earnest appeal to aid this great Reform Republican movement, and keep this great party pure, that it might march on to still greater successes.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—There will be sold at public auction, on Monday, October 3d, at four o'clock P.M., two new brick houses, of twelve rooms each, situated at Brushton, on the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railroad, between Home-wood and Wilkinsburg. The houses front on Brushton avenue, and are erected with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Particulars may be obtained of Bridge & Son, Fifth Pitt Glass Works, or A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer. Read advertisement in another place.

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.—The St. Bridget's Silver Cornet Band made their first appearance last evening at St. Joseph's Fair, now being held at Lafayette Hall. This band has only been organized four weeks, yet succeeded last night to gain the approbation of all present in the Fair. The band is composed of some of our best young men, and bids fair to become the best in the city. They may feel proud of their first effort.

A PITTSBURGHER INJURED AT NEW YORK.—A telegram, dated at New York last evening, states that T. T. McCormick, of Pittsburgh, was seriously, if not fatally injured near the Hudson River railroad depot, yesterday afternoon, by being struck by a passenger car. He was taken to the Grand Hotel, where he was lying at last accounts in a very precarious condition.

COLLAR BONE BROKEN.—A little daughter of Frank Loeffler, aged three years, while playing on the pavement in front of her father's residence, on the Greensburg Pike, opposite St. Mary's avenue, about six o'clock last evening, accidentally tripped and fell, breaking her collar bone. Dr. Clark attended the little sufferer.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.—There were on deposit, in the designated public depositories, yesterday, funds belonging to the city, to the amount of \$40,467 70. The taxpayers now reap the benefit of the interest of this enormous sum.

DROWNED.—A man named Wheeny, employed in a saw mill at Dravo'stown, was drowned on Thursday morning, while moving some logs in the river. The body was recovered soon after and an inquest held. Deceased was a young man and unmarried.

VON MOLTKE attributes his success to the coolness of his brain, produced by wearing one of Palmer's superbly ventilated hats. Call at No. 81 Wood street and procure one.

"TARIFF ANDY."

THE KEY-NOTE SOUNDED.

Grand Republican Rally at Indiana.

Speech of the Hon. Andrew Stewart.

He Enlightens His Hearers on the Tariff Question, Which is Discussed in all its Various Phases—Addresses by A. W. Taylor, Esq., and Hon. John Covode.

The Republicans of the town of Indiana held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting on Thursday night, which was addressed by Hon. Andrew Stewart, A. W. Taylor, Esq., and Hon. John Covode.

The main speah of the evening was made by Hon. Andrew Stewart, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district, or as he is more commonly called among his constituents "Old Tariff Andy." Mr. Stewart, although nearly eighty years of age, made a speech that would have done credit to him at any time in his political life. As he appeared before the audience he looked twenty years younger and spoke with remarkable fluency and ease.

THE CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

The meeting, which was held on the Court House steps, was organized by calling Hon. A. W. Taylor, Esq., to the chair, and appointing S. A. Smith and R. M. Birkman, Esqs., Secretaries.

REMARKS OF MR. TAYLOR.

Responding to the call, Mr. Taylor, after thanking the audience for the compliment they had done him, explained the true position of the Republican party, and entreated all to stand fast to the nominations, and success must crown their labors at the approaching election. He concluded by alluding to his own standing and action in the late political nominations. He said that he had been urged by friends to accept the nomination, as Indiana county was entitled to it. He said that his own opinion had stood by him but the "factions" and "rings" had deprecated him in other counties, and, hearing of the vigor and health of Mr. Stewart, it was with pleasure that he withdrew, feeling that Mr. Stewart would accept it, and, being a man well known throughout the district, the "rings," which were as thick as those on the tail of a raccoon could effect nothing against the veteran Andrew Stewart.

SPEECH OF MR. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart taking the chair, was greeted with applause and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Although an entire stranger in this part of the country, I have felt very much gratified to day in meeting so many of the good people of this good old Republican county of Indiana. It is a glorious county—glorious, because Republican—overwhelmingly Republican. It is one of the best Republican counties in the State, according to their population.

For the first time in my life, gentlemen, when I set out on this journey from my own town last night my foot was placed upon the soil of this Republican county of Indiana. I came over a Straight road, and I am glad of it. I did not leave you altogether a stranger, because since I have been in Congress I have introduced into the House of Representatives, and have had passed through the House, more bills in favor of the interests of the farmers, laboring men and mechanics to stand up for this policy. We are importing annually from foreign countries about seventy or eighty millions of dollars annually. These are made up from agricultural productions. Pig iron is as much an agricultural production as a barrel of flour, because it is made up of the wages and substance of labor. Now, I believe, in foreign countries they manufacture iron of the same material we do here. The iron we buy abroad is manufactured in England, France and Belgium out of the same material that is used here. What is it made of here? I have been a maker of pig iron myself, and I know a little about it. I said a ton of iron or a hundred weight of iron was as much a production of agriculture as a barrel of flour. What makes pig iron? Iron and coal. I say coal creators and coal in the ground, what is it worth? It is worth no more than as the ground it lies there, for that is all it is worth. [Laughter.] What gives it value and converts it into iron? Labor—human labor, laboring men, men and mules, hauling this ore and coal to the furnaces; the woodchoppers, coal-diggers and their families; men, women and children coaboring and puttingthis material into furnaces. What supports these horses, mules and cows? Hay, oats, grass and grain, brought to them by laboring men. What supports the laborers and their families? Why, flour, vegetables—potatoes, pumpkins and beans are brought to these furnaces, put into the furnaces and come out pig iron; then the manufacturers take it to Pittsburgh and sells it, and gets money and comes back and buys up more hay, potatoes, beans and corn to carry on business. Thus the iron of this country is the produce of the country worked up. You go to furnaces, get the money for your produce and that produce comes from labor. What is labor? Is it the profession of men in other pursuits? It is the farmers and laboring men and mechanics of this country who want protection, and not capitalists.

POINT LAID ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

I have spoken of wool and pig iron and I will say in another way that labor is the soul and take down every article upon the shelves of the store. They are generally nothing but foreign articles worked up. And I throughout the whole period of my public service, I started in politics like a Jeffersonian Democrat and advocated protection for national industry and internal improvements. Jefferson went into power, and he wanted roads and canals in order to protect our manufacturers. He signed the first bill for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal that was a matter I felt as much interested in as he did in the United States. But that was not permitted to go through. He was one of the Senatorial delegation that took part in the contest between Senator Cameron and Forney. He was the most distinguished Representative spent his energies upon, and, with the assistance of four ama nuensis, he prepared that great speech which has been circulated over the length and breadth of the United States, and I suppose also over all Europe. That bill was prepared in the interest of purchasing a large number of steamships to run from the Northern ports some other point in the South to New York City, through the Suez Canal, and I suppose around the Cape of Good Hope, and Mediterranean Sea, and up to the North Pole to China, and then I suppose they would bring back the corpse of Confucius. [Laughter.] And it was proposed also that certain Southern States should have the power to give a large number of bonds to his company, and for every dollar of bonds the Government would give a dollar and a half in land, and the amount of land to be voted away was to be millions upon millions of acres. The thing struck the Senate as very much like an outrage, and it looked like a big job. Hon. John Sherman proposed to do something like a gigantic swindle. Yet our Representative had been a wide-awake Senator. He said the end was at last laid, and Senator McDonald fathered it in the Senate, and our Representative assumed the responsibility in the House, and these were the men that he was to vote for. He would not say that was the case, but it was kicked out. What I object to most is the giving away of the future homes of the people. This thing must be checked, the people are getting tired of it, and I do hope if our Representative goes back he will not be found among the people would rather keep the public land for the soldiers of the late war, or have the people invited to settle upon them rather than to see them sold away. What our Representative ought to have been doing was to have been watching our local interests. There was our great Ohio river suffering for some person to work for it. It was the great highway to Cairo, more than a thousand miles in length, that is one of the largest rivers in the United States, yet nobody seems to care for it. There goes down that river from Pittsburgh sixty million bushels of coal every year, and other articles of commerce from this place, and there comes back a vast amount of commerce from the south. It seems to me that a splendid towpath or gable str-a-n that ought to be cultivated and fostered by the Government. But yet, for some reason, there seems to be no influence for that great natural highway. Last year the Government spent \$2,000,000 and odd dollars in improving the Ohio river, and of Pennsylvania for that great highway \$5,000; when they gave some little rivers of New England \$250,000 I should like to know where our Representative was. He was so infatuated with the idea of improving the commerce of the world that he could not give his attention to this matter. I feel like calling upon the Representative for an answer. This charge, I have felt that a river like the Ohio should not be insulted by the paltry appropriation of \$50,000—hardly sufficient to pay the engineer for looking over it once or twice a year. For this river, capable of carrying such a vast quantity of freight, we want at least one Representative in Congress to represent the importance of that river, not only to Pennsylvania, but to the States of Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois and Michigan. That is one of the most important rivers in the United States, and deserving the fostering care of our Government, and if our Representative too busy in getting up these steamship companies to make large voyages to all parts of the world, that I think we should send some person there who will attend to these matters. We want him also to be in earnest in watching the iron and glass manufacturers of the neighborhood. Though we are national we are at the same time local.

TARIFF ANDY'S PLATFORM.

I understand, gentlemen, that it is the desire of the people of this section of country to hear from me my platform for running for me, to know something of the principles and views I shall adopt and pursue in case I should be elected to Congress. Well, I pledge myself to recognize your right to require that, and I am honored in the request. I have seen a piece of man coming before the people for their suffrages, to respond to that demand.

Now, gentlemen, before proceeding to make a speech to you I will state a fact which you all know—that my business for many years, and a few days since. Twenty years ago I retired from public life, as I supposed, never to return. This was done by me in the most unexpectedly. Since then I have become like some instrumental music, long laid away, and when I was